

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 25

October 1947

PART IV

SOCIAL

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EXERCISE IN MUSIC

THE
EXERCISE IN MUSIC
IS
INTENDED
TO
TEACH
THE
STUDENTS
THE
ELEMENTS
OF
MUSIC
IN
A
SIMPLIFIED
AND
INTERESTING
MANNER.

SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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NUTRITIONAugust Nutrition Survey

1. The three factors influencing the nutritional status of the Japanese people from June through August were: seasonal availability of leafy vegetables which tended to improve the vitamin and mineral content of the diet; restricted food supply which resulted in increased weight losses; and the distribution of imported food in urban areas which prevented mass starvation.

2. The average caloric consumption per capita per day in Tokyo decreased from 1,792 in May to 1,704 in August, in eight other major cities from 1,822 to 1,757 and in 27 of 46 prefectures from 2,052 to 2,041. Because of supplemental food supplies to miners a check of four coal mines showed a gain in average daily caloric intake per person from 1,953 in May to 2,233.

3. Summer brought a greater consumption of fruit and nonleafy vegetables except by the copper mine workers, Akita having sustained crop losses through spring floods. Leafy vegetable consumption increased for all but workers on Tokyo railroads and Akita copper miners.

4. More rice and other grains were consumed everywhere except in eight major cities and the Akita copper mines, where increased consumption of potatoes since May helped to offset this lack.

5. The highest percentage of individuals with body weights more than 10 percent below the Japanese standard for a given age and sex occurred from 31 years on, increasing with age, although approximately 20 to 25 percent of all infants under one year of age also were more than 10 percent underweight.

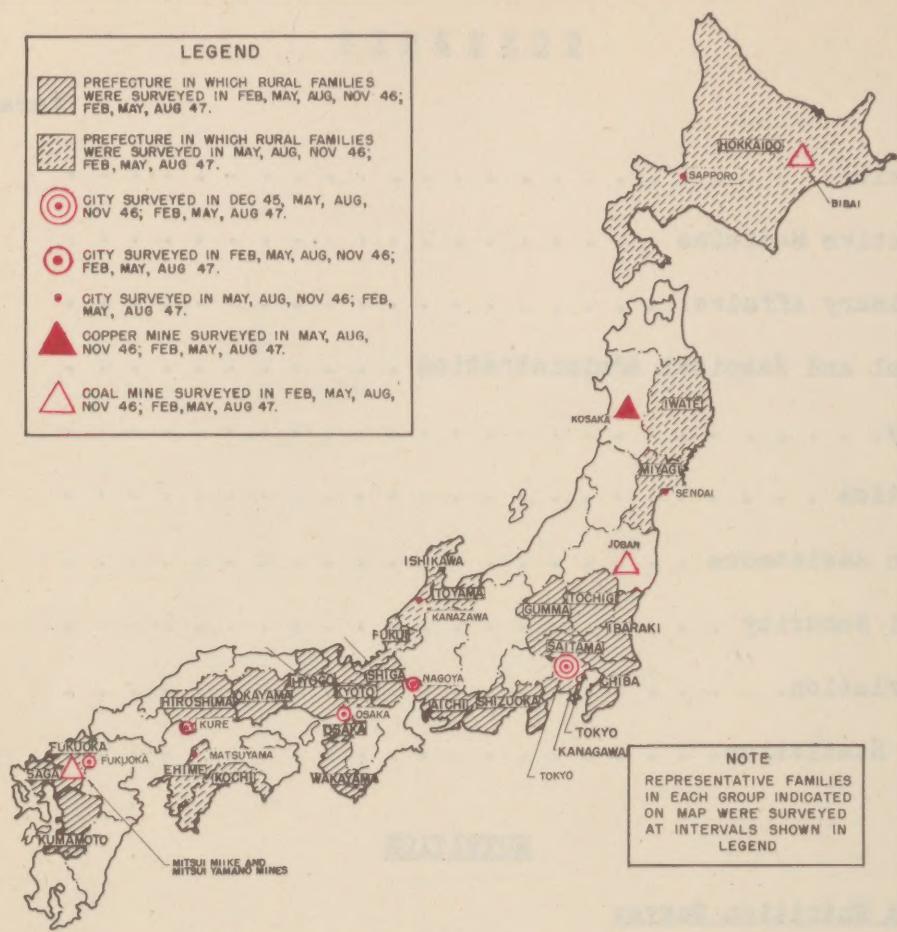
NUTRITION SURVEYS

CONDUCTED SINCE DECEMBER 1945

LOCATION OF GROUPS SURVEYED

LEGEND

- [Hatched Box] PREFECTURE IN WHICH RURAL FAMILIES WERE SURVEYED IN FEB, MAY, AUG, NOV 46; FEB, MAY, AUG 47.
- [Hatched Box] PREFECTURE IN WHICH RURAL FAMILIES WERE SURVEYED IN MAY, AUG, NOV 46; FEB, MAY, AUG 47.
- [Circle with dot] CITY SURVEYED IN DEC 45, MAY, AUG, NOV 46; FEB, MAY, AUG 47.
- [Circle with dot] CITY SURVEYED IN FEB, MAY, AUG, NOV 46; FEB, MAY, AUG 47.
- CITY SURVEYED IN MAY, AUG, NOV 46; FEB, MAY, AUG 47.
- ▲ COPPER MINE SURVEYED IN MAY, AUG, NOV 46; FEB, MAY, AUG 47.
- △ COAL MINE SURVEYED IN FEB, MAY, AUG, NOV 46; FEB, MAY, AUG 47.



SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF GROUPS SURVEYED

GROUP	SURVEY	NUMBER OF PERSONS SURVEYED							
		DEC 45	FEB 46	MAY 46	AUG 46	NOV 46	FEB 47	MAY 47	AUG 47
TOKYO FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	16,020**	NO SURVEY	13,097	13,368	13,299	13,316	12,919	12,613
	SYMPTOM	31,965	NO SURVEY	32,871	31,116	29,890	29,691	28,858 ^R	28,054
OTHER URBAN FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	13,810	22,135	21,744	21,681	21,803	22,393	22,416
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	29,257	45,586	46,420	45,267	46,750	46,288 ^R	47,185
RURAL FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	37,836	49,609	49,436	48,759	48,206	47,391	50,928
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	64,513	75,963	75,033	72,907	74,335	79,786 ^R	77,744
COPPER MINING FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	1,109	1,186	1,257	1,227	1,210	1,233
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	2,508	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000 ^R	2,020
TOKYO RAILWAY WORKER FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	627	616	617	576	646	637
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	1,200	982	1,142	986	1,162 ^R	1,134
COAL MINING FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	169	3,595	3,577	3,518	3,340	3,016	2,945
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	6,175	6,000	6,000	6,452	6,060 ^R	6,038	
GROUP		AVERAGE ADULT MALE UNIT COMPOSITION OF GROUPS SURVEYED*							
TOKYO FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	0.875	NO SURVEY	0.822	0.829	0.828	0.834	0.831	0.820
		0.812	0.815	0.819	0.823	0.821	0.817	0.814	
RURAL FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	0.818	0.893	0.876	0.912	0.840	0.882	0.887
COPPER MINING FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	0.864	0.830	0.844	0.812	0.854	0.882
TOKYO RAILWAY WORKER FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	0.815	0.806	0.814	0.824	0.824	0.814
COAL MINING FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	0.852	0.877	0.804	0.899	0.881	0.887	0.878

* THE ADULT MALE UNIT IS USED TO EXPRESS THE NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF A POPULATION IN RELATION TO THE NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF AN AVERAGE ADULT MALE AT MODERATE WORK. THUS A 0,500 ADULT MALE UNIT POPULATION WOULD REQUIRE ONE HALF THE PER CAPITA INTAKE OF A 1,000 ADULT MALE UNIT POPULATION.

** FOOD CONSUMPTION DATA IN TERMS OF GRAMS WERE REPORTED FOR TEN TOKYO FAMILIES IN DEC 45.

R REVISED.

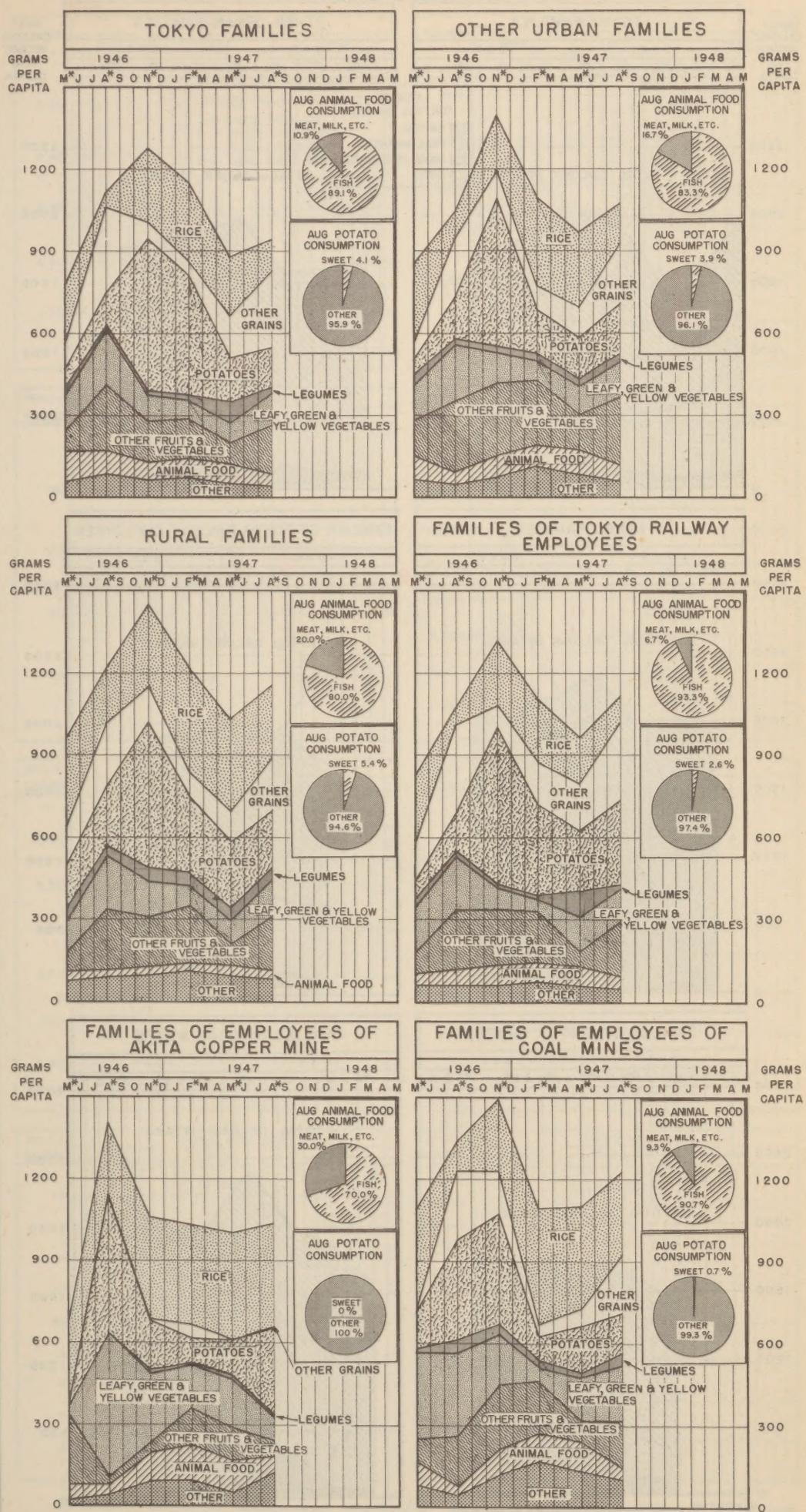
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS.
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AVERAGE DAILY FOOD CONSUMPTION

SINCE MAY 1946



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS.

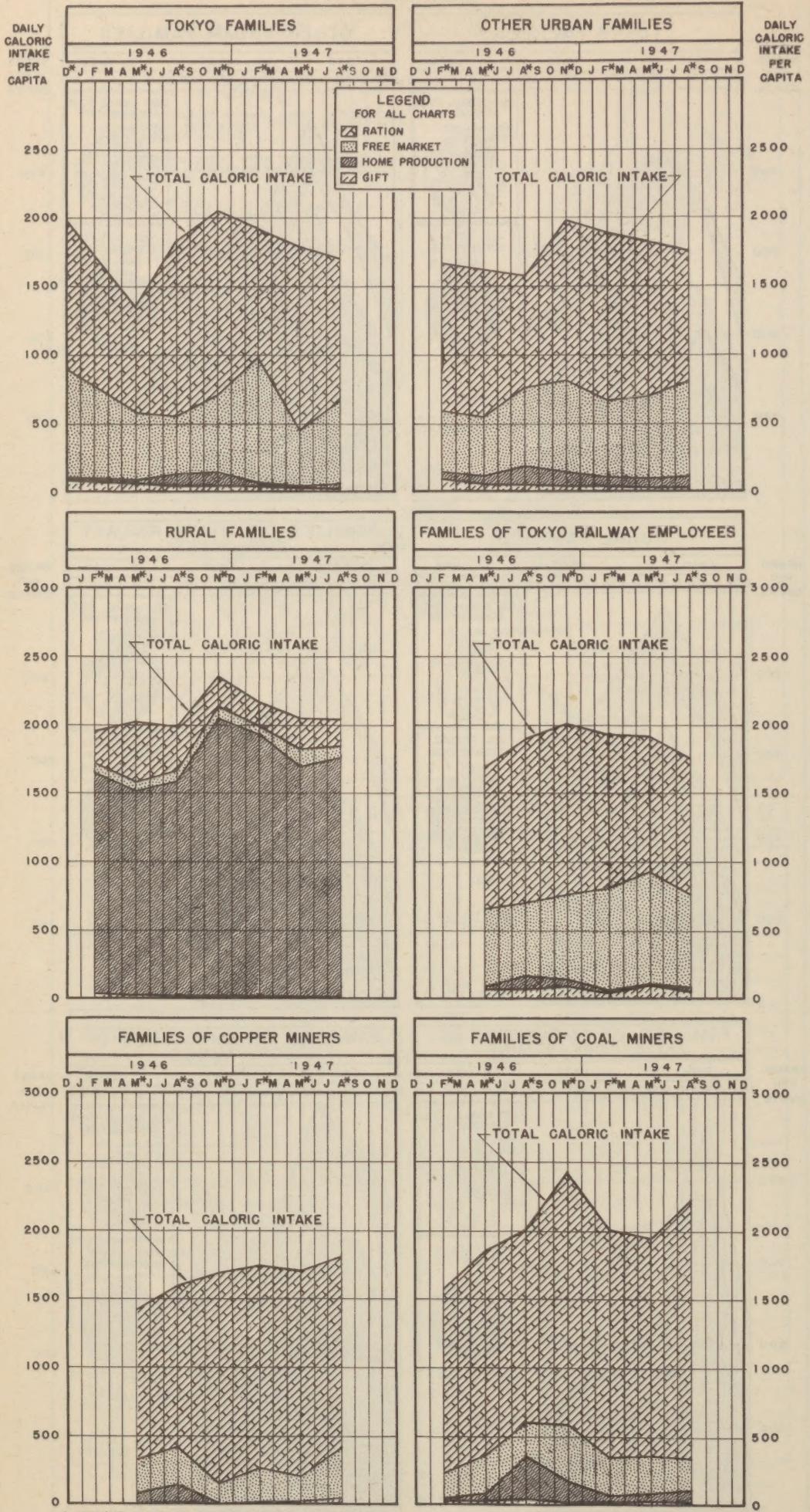
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SOURCES OF CALORIC INTAKE

AVERAGE DAILY CALORIC INTAKE PER CAPITA



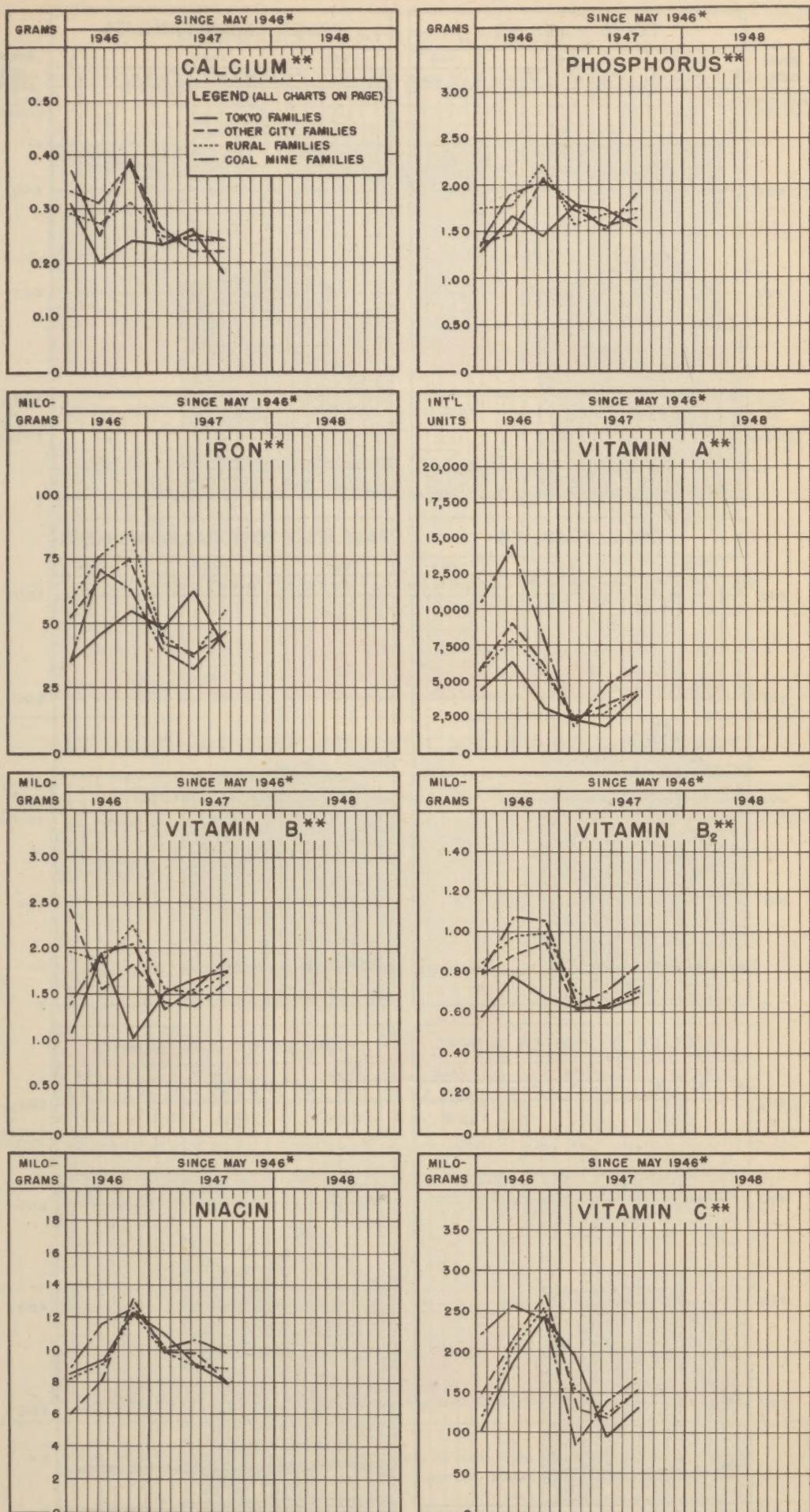
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEY.
GHQ-SCAP

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MINERALS AND VITAMINS

PER CAPITA AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION · SINCE MAY 1946*



* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED: MAY, AUG, NOV 46; FEB, MAY, AUG 47.

** JAPANESE GOVERNMENT STANDARD ADULT REQUIREMENTS: CALCIUM 0.5-1.0 GRAMS; PHOSPHORUS 1.5 GRAMS; IRON 10 MILIGRAMS; VITAMIN A 3,000 I.U.; VITAMINS B₁ AND B₂ 1.0 MILOGRAMS OF EACH; VITAMIN C 40 MILOGRAMS; NIACIN 10 MILOGRAMS.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS.

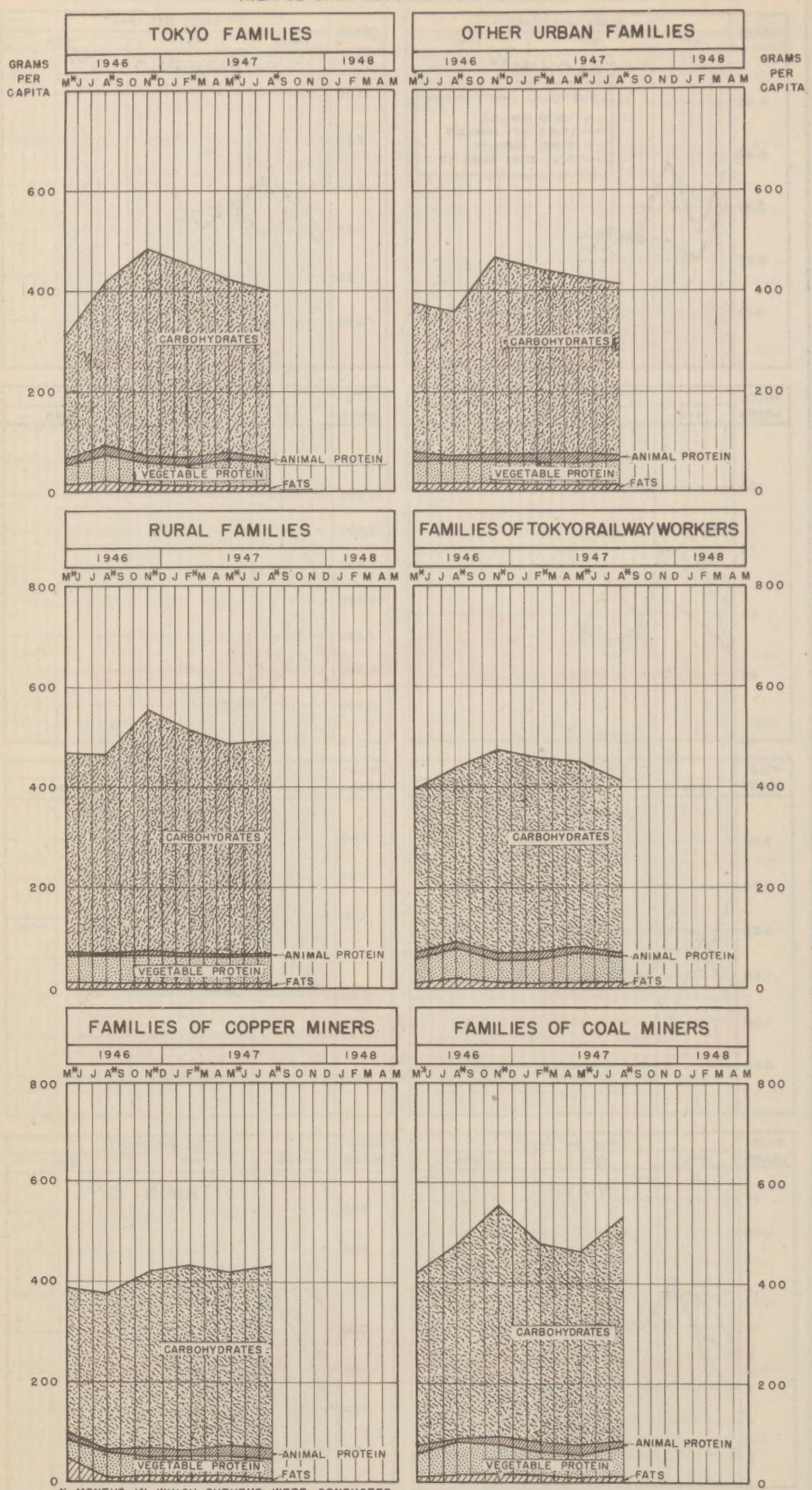
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FATS, PROTEINS AND CARBOHYDRATES

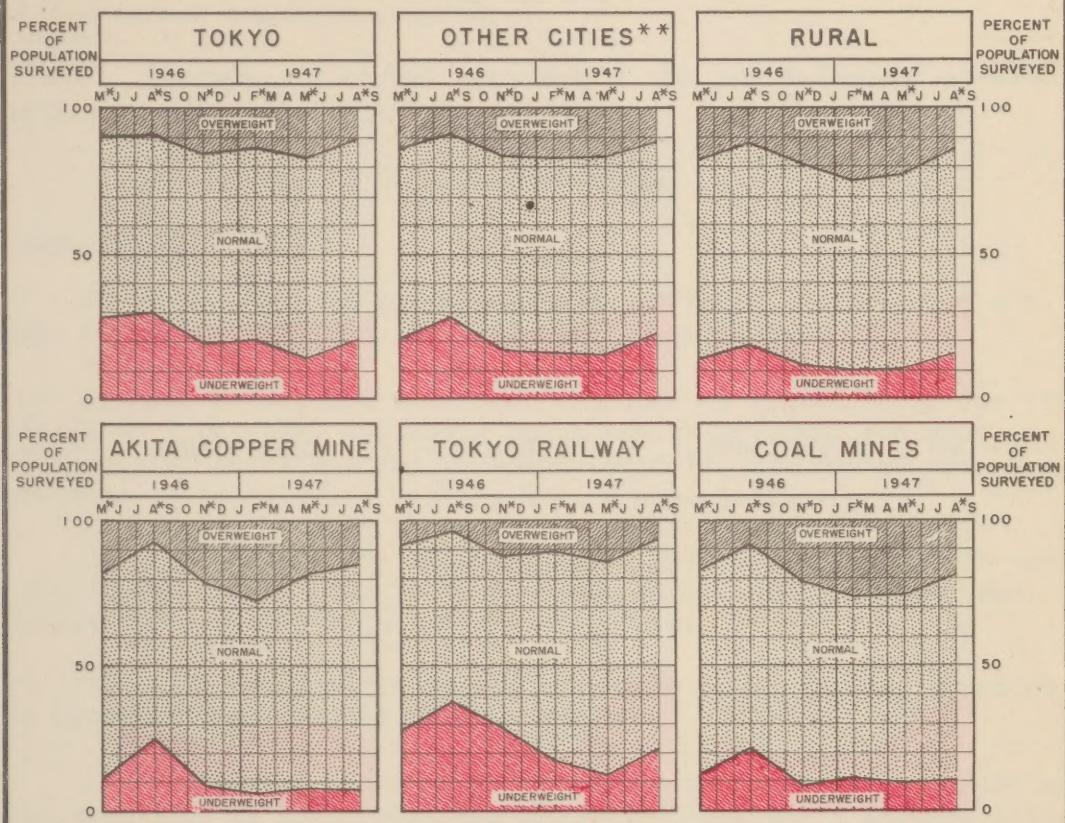
AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA



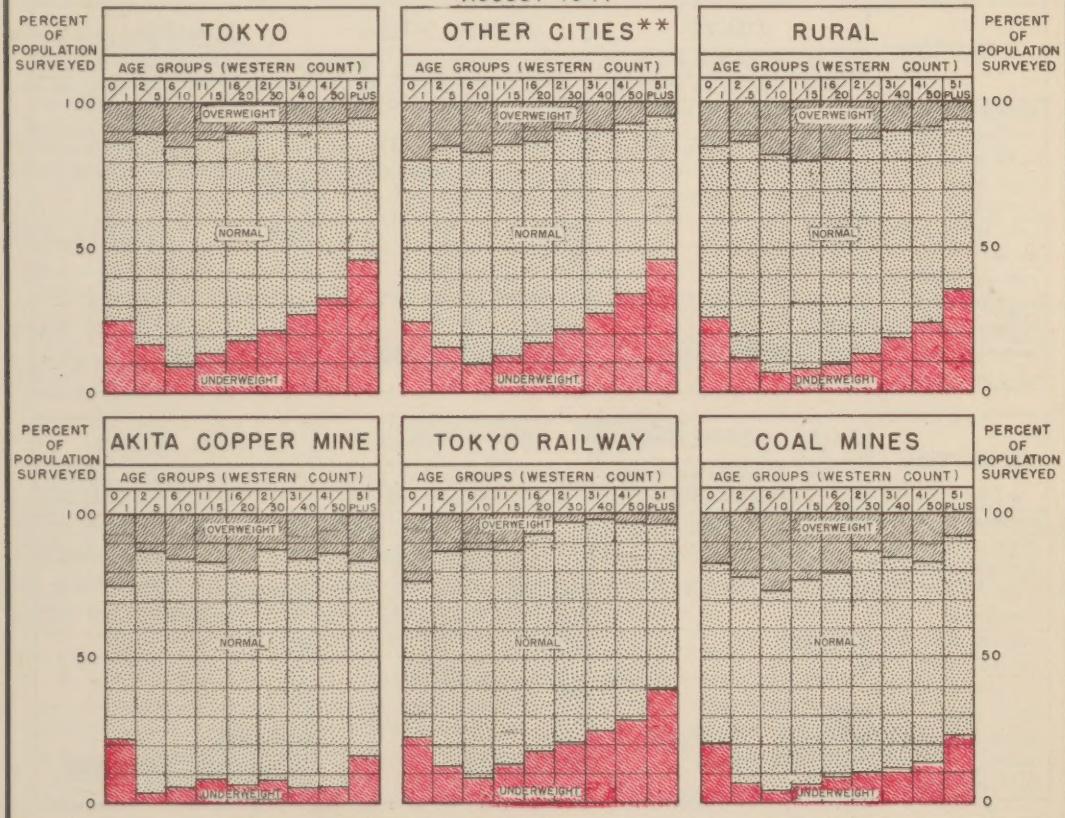
* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITIONAL SURVEYS.

AVERAGE WEIGHT DEVIATIONS **

REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES



AVERAGE WEIGHT DEVIATIONS BY AGE GROUPS AUGUST 1947

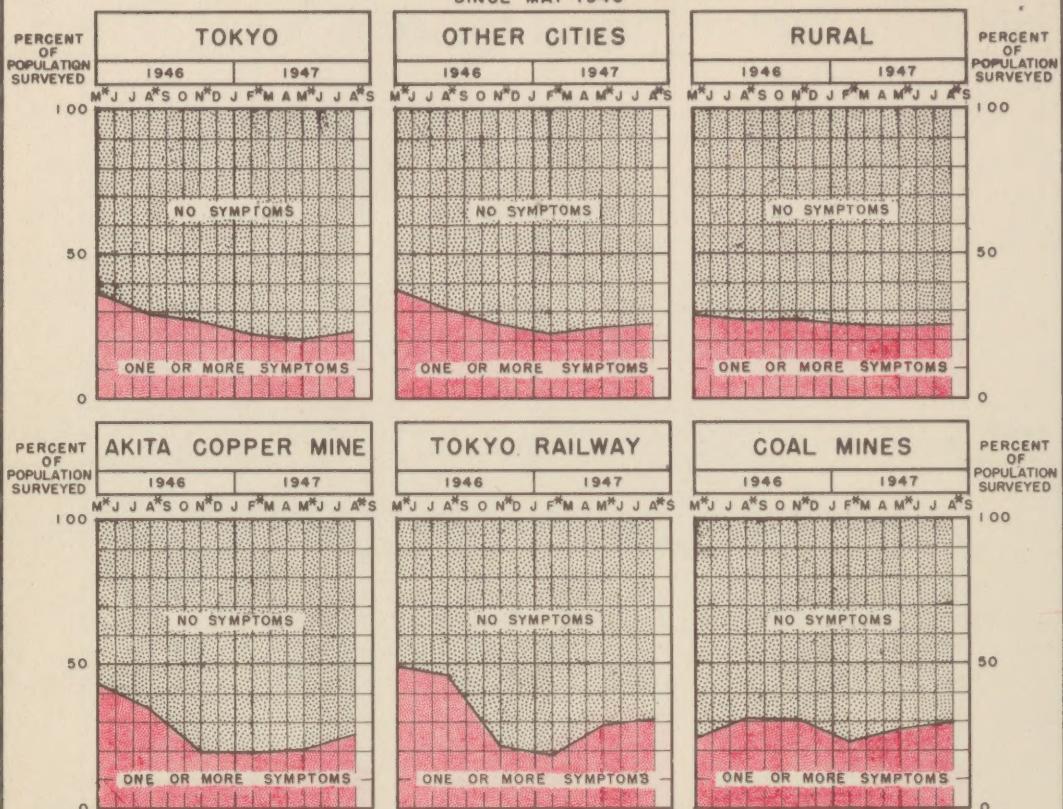


* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED.
 ** NORMAL WEIGHTS INCLUDE A RANGE OF 10 PERCENT PLUS OR MINUS FROM NORMS ESTABLISHED IN STANDARD JAPANESE AGE - WEIGHT - HEIGHT TABLES.

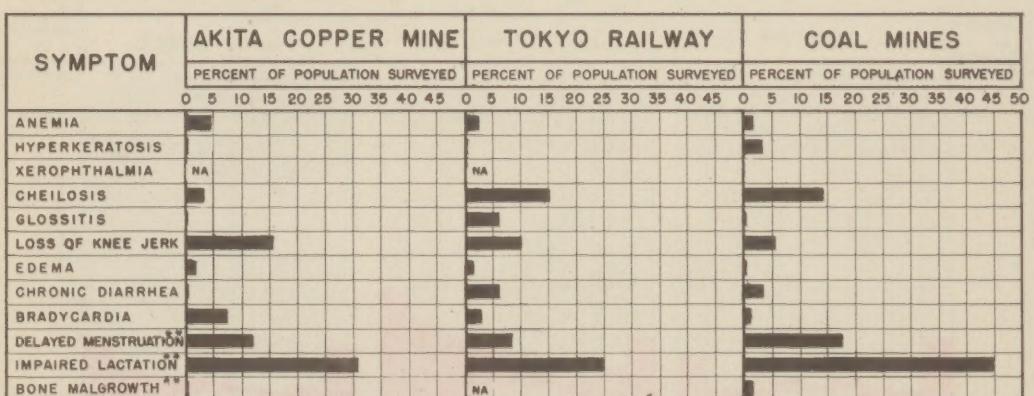
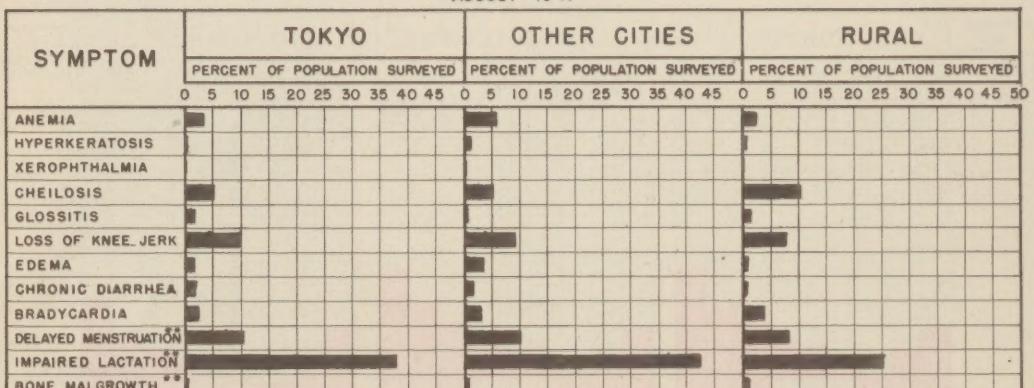
SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES

REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES

PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION SHOWING SYMPTOMS SINCE MAY 1946



PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION SHOWING SPECIFIED SYMPTOMS** AUGUST 1947



NA NOT AVAILABLE

* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED.

** DELAYED MENSTRUATION: PERCENT OF WOMEN AGE 17-45. IMPAIRED LACTATION: PERCENT OF LACTATING WOMEN WHOSE CHILDREN UP TO SIX MONTHS MUST BE GIVEN MIXED OR ARTIFICIAL FEEDING. BONE MALIGNGROWTH: PERCENT OF CHILDREN AGE SIX YEARS OR LESS SHOWING RICKETS OR IMPAIRED BONE GROWTH.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS.

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6. Children in the 6-to-10-year age group had a higher percentage of overweight than any other age group and included fewer underweight children than the 11-to-15-year group, probably because of the school luncheon program.

7. There was a marked increase in the percentage of mothers unable to nurse their infants.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Communicable Diseases

8. There were no epidemics or significant outbreaks of disease following the Kanto flood in September.

9. An educational publicity campaign on typhus fever was initiated on 1 October, utilizing radio health programs and spot announcements, magazines and newspaper articles and poster and essay contests in schools and women's health associations.

10. As part of the typhus control program, a conference was held in Sapporo 23-24 October with health officials, physicians, nurses and sanitary team leaders attending.

11. The National Institute of Health is conducting research on louse transmission of murine typhus.

12. Incidence rates of all diseases declined in September with the exception of diphtheria and suspected Japanese B encephalitis. Epidemic meningitis and smallpox occurred at approximately the same rate as the previous month. Note charts on the following four pages.

Port Quarantine

13. On 14 October, Hakata and Kagoshima were designated as additional ports of entry for Japanese shipping with necessary quarantine controls observed.

Sanitation

14. As flood waters subsided in the Kanto region sanitary measures continued including chlorination of water supplies, cleaning of ditches and drains and spraying of residences.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

15. Suspected cases of mosquito-borne equine encephalitis have appeared in 14 prefectures on Honshu and Shikoku. Four hundred eleven cases were reported in September with a mortality rate of 40 percent. The number of cases declined toward the end of the month with the advent of cooler weather.

ANIMAL DISEASES

August September

Brucellosis	12	1
Trichomoniasis	21	25
Texas fever	6	6
Swine erysipelas	28	1
Swine cholera	3	0
Swine plague	6	0
Rabies	4	4
Strangles	148	35

ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · SEPTEMBER 1947

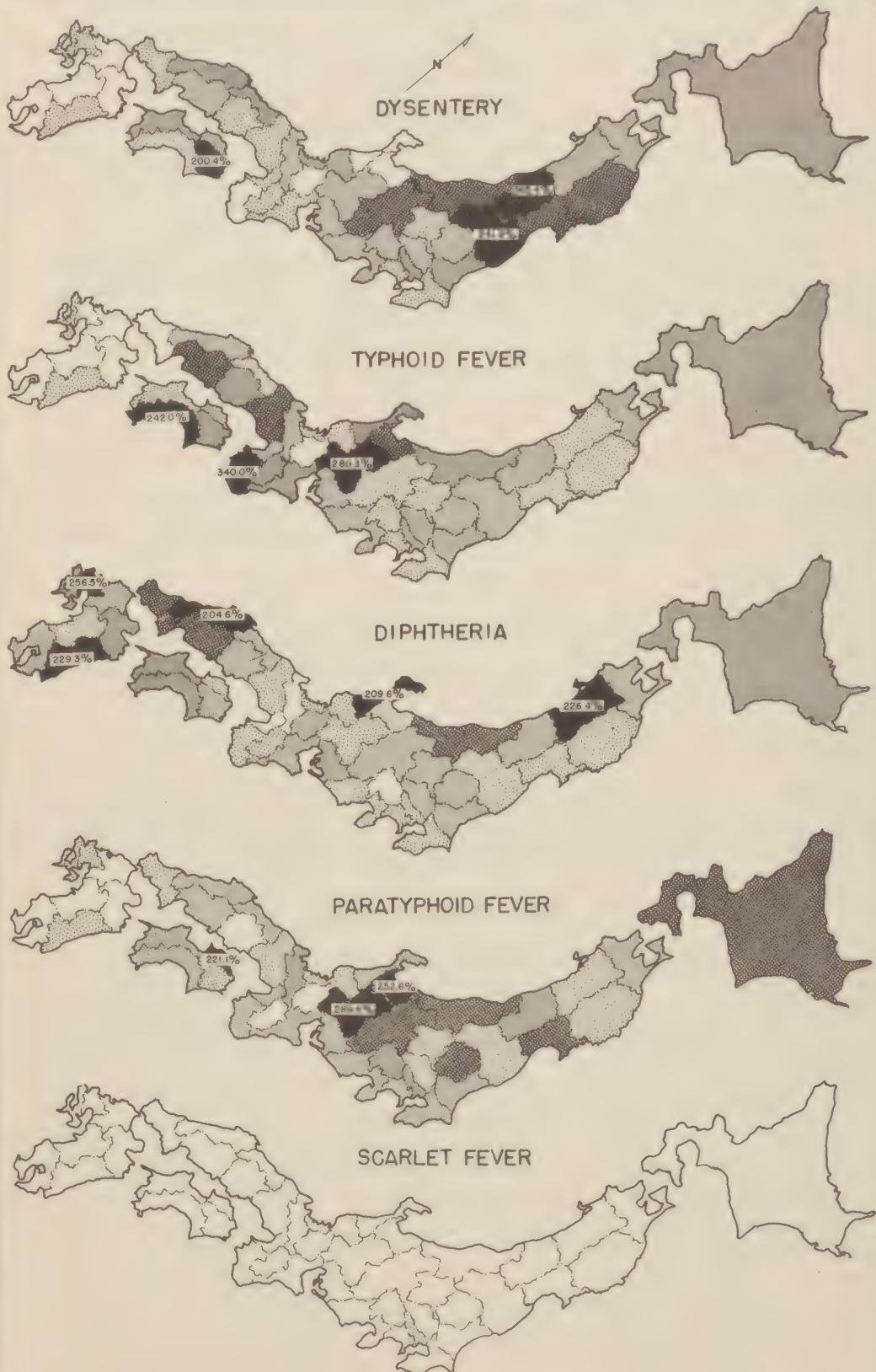
MAP LEGEND

PREFECTURAL RATE FOR EACH DISEASE IS EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL RATE FOR THE SAME DISEASE

0.0 - 39.9 %	120.0 - 159.9 %
40.0 - 79.9 %	160.0 - 199.9 %
80.0 - 119.9 %	200.0 % AND OVER

FIGURES GIVE PERCENTAGES OF 200 AND OVER

DISEASE	NATIONAL RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM		
	SEP 1947	OCT 1947	CEP 1945
DYSENTERY	122.7	367.8	491.0
TYPHOID FEVER	46.2	76.6	186.9
DIPHTHERIA	23.9	52.9	90.9
PARATYPHOID FEVER	11.4	20.5	37.1
SCARLET FEVER	2.6	2.3	2.7
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS	3.1	1.6	1.8
TYPHUS	0.2	1.2	2.1
SMALLPOX	0.1	0.2	0.8
MALARIA	20.6	78.6	NA
CHOLERA	0.0	3.6	NA
JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS	2.1	0.6	NA



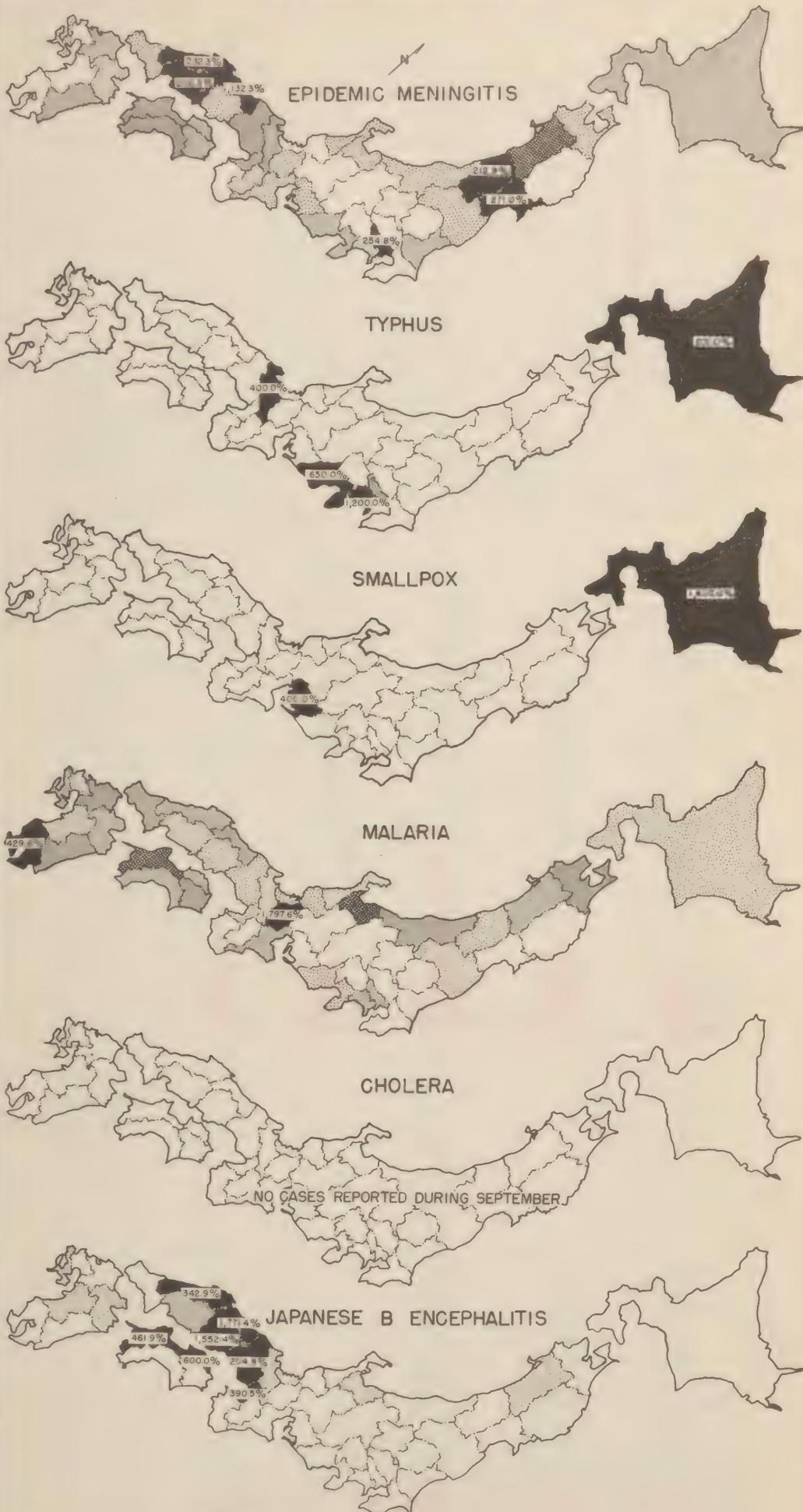
NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
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NUMBER 100A

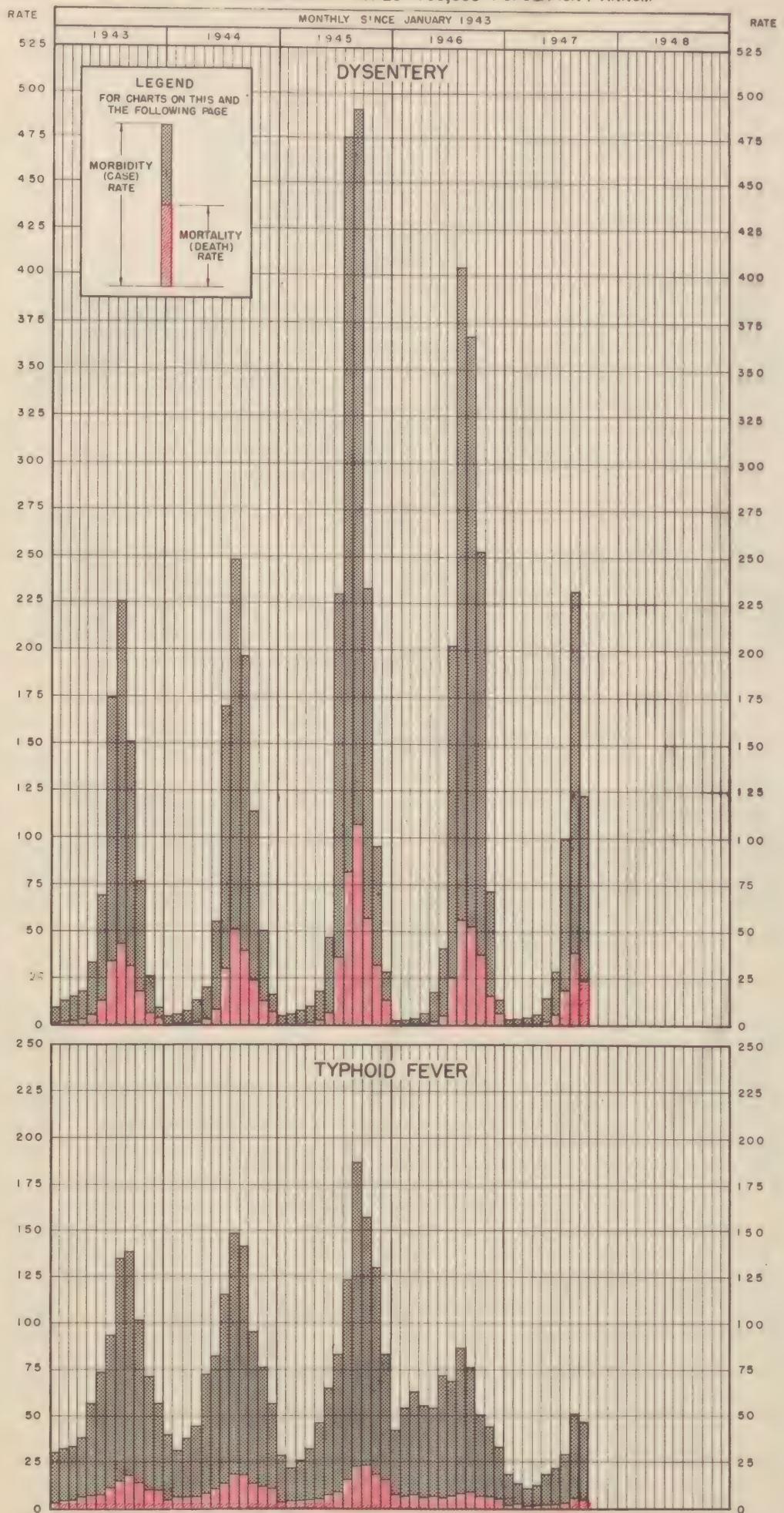
ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · SEPTEMBER 1947



EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

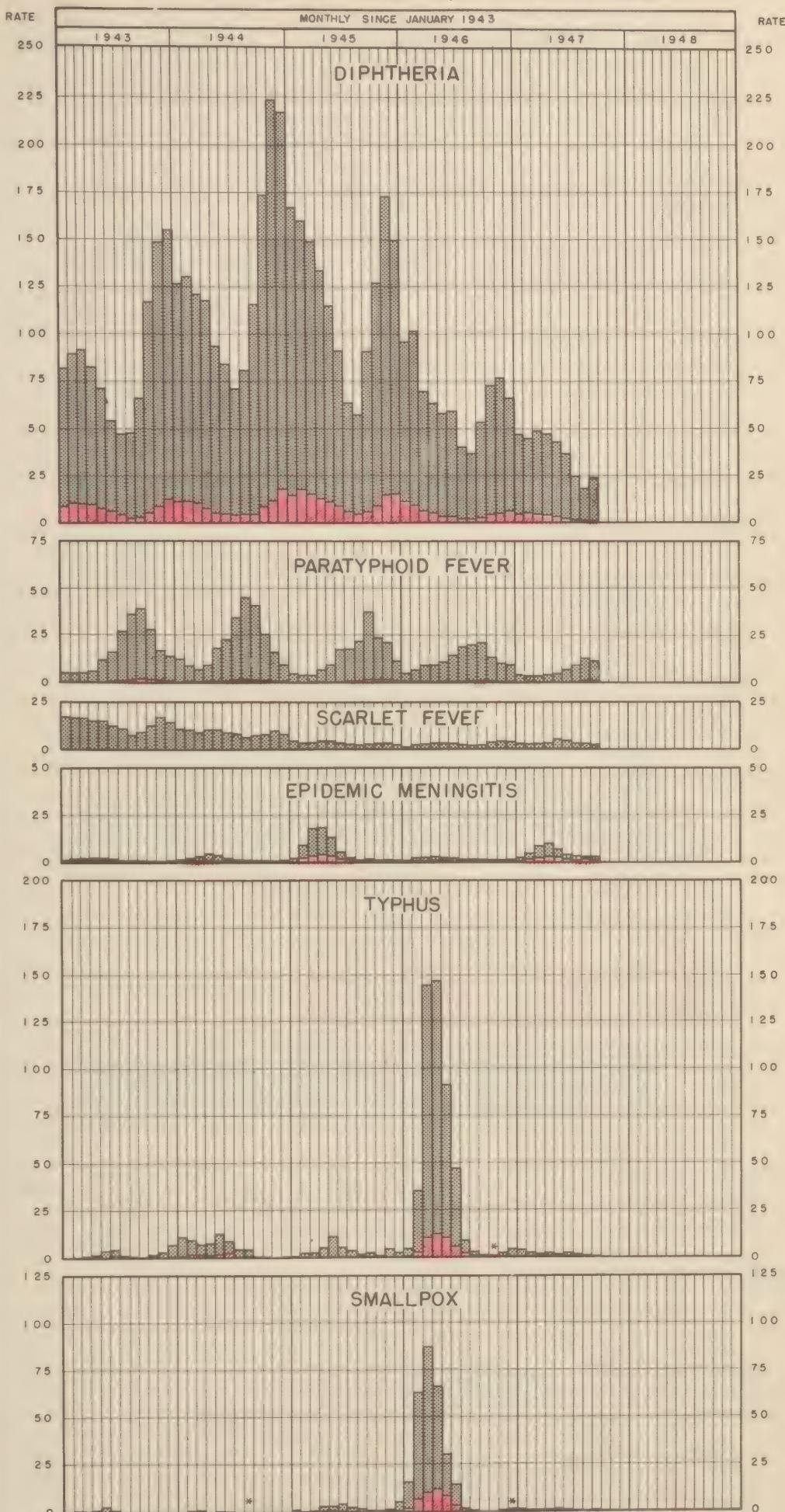
MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.

EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



* TYPHUS MORBIDITY RATE FOR OCT 46 WAS 0.6. SMALLPOX MORBIDITY RATE FOR AUG 44 WAS 0.0 AND FOR DEC 46 WAS 1.4. THE FATAL CASES WERE REPORTED THE PREVIOUS MONTH.

NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

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	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Equine infectious abortion	6	0
Equine infectious anemia	141	100
Equine encephalitis	24	411
Chick pullorum	447	702

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry,
Bureau of Animal Industry.

Meat and Dairy Inspection

16. Cattle and horses slaughtered in August increased 12 and 7 percent respectively over those killed in July.

MEAT INSPECTION August

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	17,342	708	195	5,283	4,442
Condemned ante mortem	0	0	0	0	1
Condemned post mortem					
Total	9	2	0	0	7
Partial	337	17	0	60	278
Visceral	3,531	55	0	2,033	680

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

17. Milk inspection activities increased in August with 5,671 more ordinary-milk farms visited, 4,009 more ordinary-milk plants visited and 16,921 more samples examined than in July.

MILK INSPECTION August

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	7,012
Samples examined	26,284
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	729
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,693
Plant inspections	8,127
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	445
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	955

Special Milk

Farm inspections	3
Samples examined	5
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1
Plant inspections	4
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	2

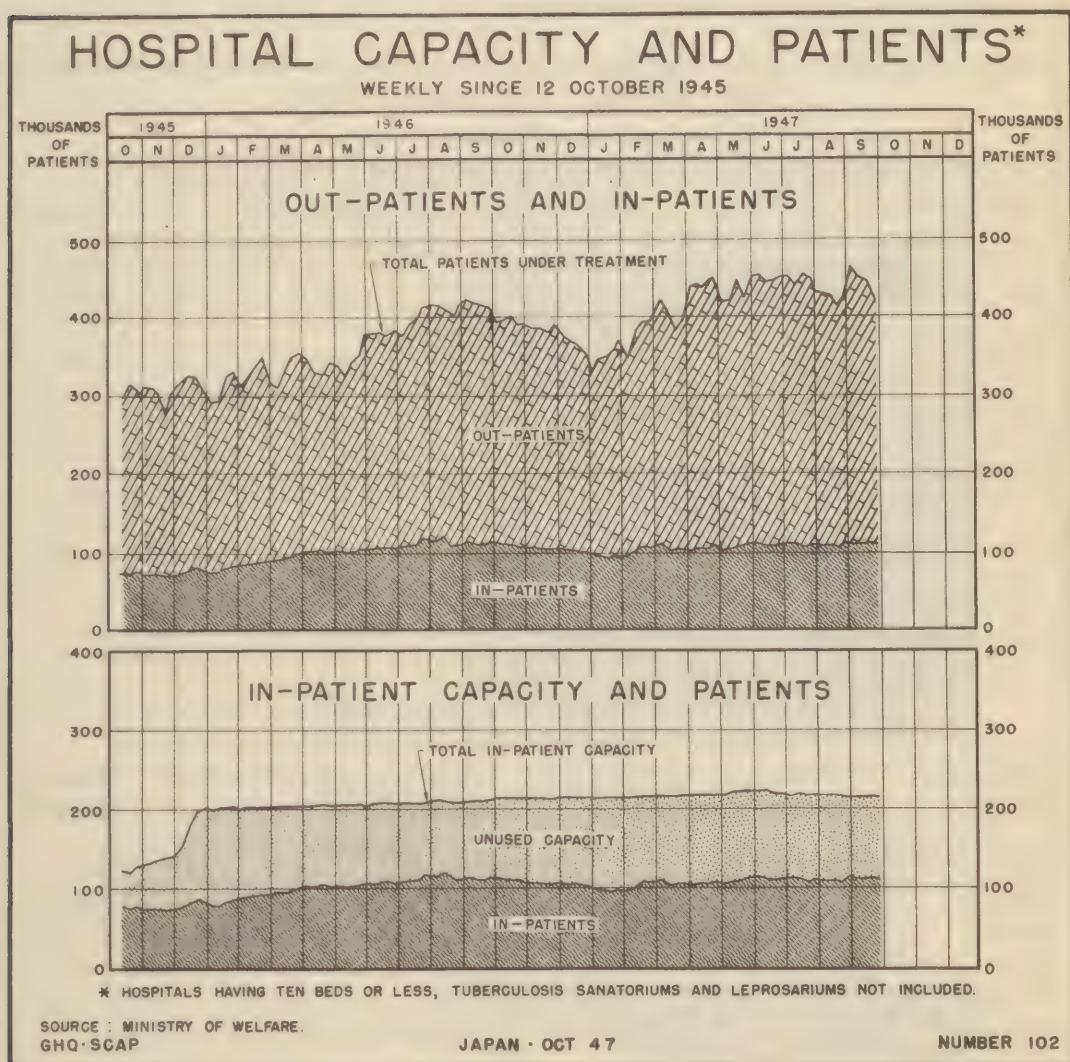
Goat Milk

Farm inspections	33
Samples examined	61
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	14
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	10

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

18. There were 3,386 hospitals with a capacity of 214,053 beds of which 108,045 were occupied on 26 September, compared with 3,382 hospitals with a bed capacity of 214,520 of which 114,386 were occupied on 29 August.



Dental Affairs

19. Sixteen dentists previously bombed out were re-established in practice in September, bringing the total of rehabilitated practitioners to 4,984.

20. Approximately 300 candidates took the second semianual National Dental Examination held simultaneously in Tokyo, Osaka and Kokura from 6 to 8 October.

Nursing Affairs

21. On 1 October 49 nursing students completed their first year of training and were assigned to hospital medical and surgical wards under the supervision of their clinical nursing instructors.

22. Refresher courses are being given to prepare currently licensed nurses to meet the new higher standards.

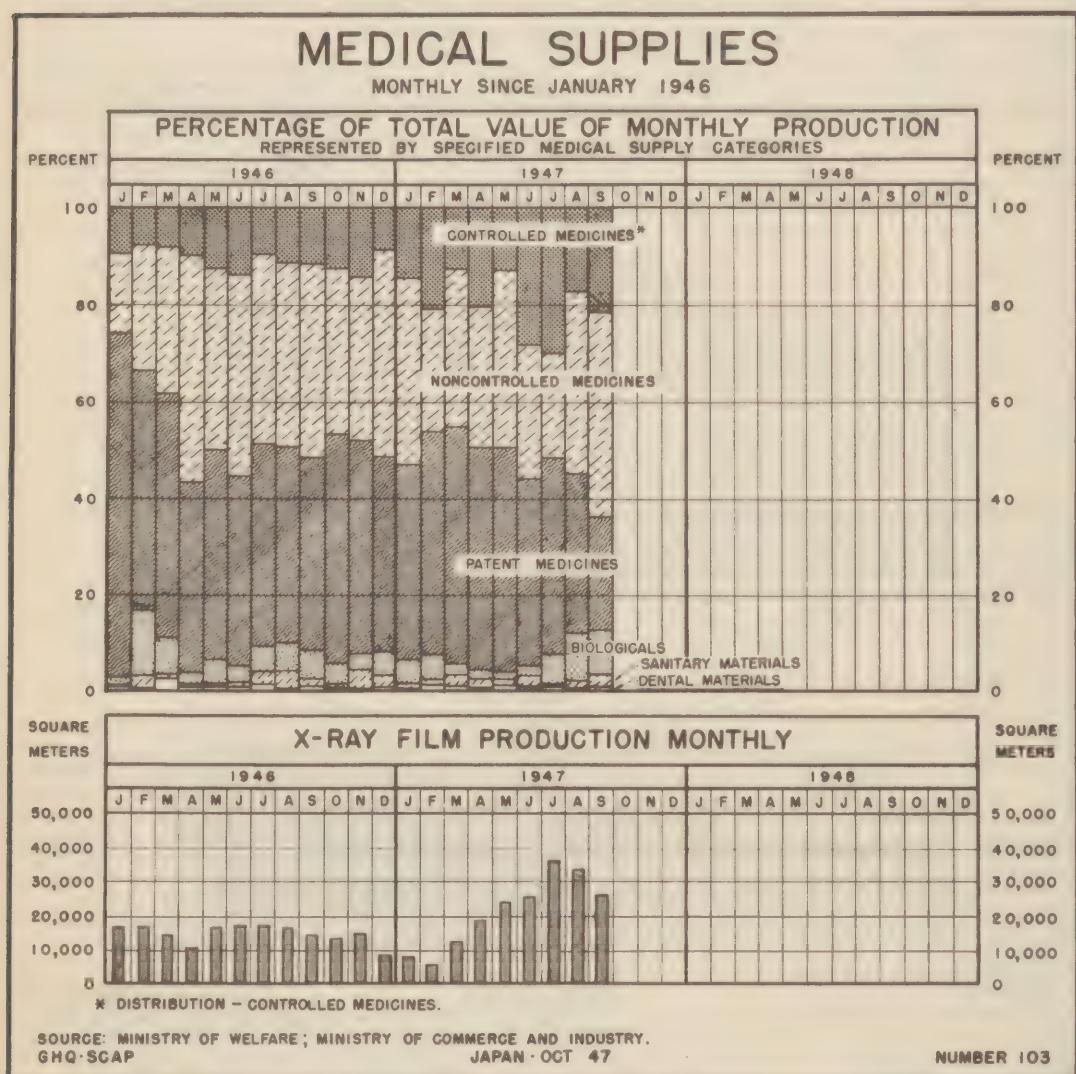
23. Sixty nurses completed a six-week refresher course at Nippon Medical University on 15 October.

24. The Midwives Section of the National Association of Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses opened a refresher course in Tokyo on 20 October.

SUPPLY

Production

25. The value of medical and dental supplies produced in September was ¥ 609,550,258, a decline of ¥ 3,703,902 from August due largely to electric power shortages.



MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES

September
(yen)

Controlled medicines	123,299,583
Noncontrolled medicines	246,162,084
Patent medicines	137,726,851
Biologicals	54,342,165
Medical instruments	13,817,888
Dental materials	4,159,515
Dental instruments	9,076,812

Sanitary materials	15,383,202
Sanitary rubber goods	5,582,158

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

26. Production of sulfathiazole increased 211 kilograms from August to a September total of 1,932 kilograms.

27. Penicillin production reached a peak in September with 519,660,000 oxford units, an increase of 226,830,000 units over August production.

28. Bismuth subsalicylate production in September was 184 liters, approximately double August production.

29. Production of crude diphtheria toxoid vaccine increased approximately 242 percent over August figures.

STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS
(cubic centimeters)

	<u>Produced in September</u>		<u>On Hand 30 September</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	886,530	4,020,000	1,013,830	3,893,920
Typhus	-	-	-	6,785,797
Triple typhoid	3,699,100	41,858,400	5,861,500	44,375,300
Smallpox (doses)	1,060,000	1,397,975	15,650,650	1,224,220
Diphtheria antitoxin	-	31,900	-	178,603
Diphtheria toxoid	4,409,140	160,700	3,592,780	286,850

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

30. Rubber sanitary goods produced increased from 3,042,955 pieces in August to 8,232,903 articles in September.

31. Production of 10 percent DDT dust utilizing American DDT concentrate increased in September.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Rattraps, spring type	each	0	5,000
Rat poison, ANTU	kilogram	4,868	4,352
Rat poison, Nekoirazu	kilogram	2,351	2,778
DDT dusters	each	14,850	7,660
Sprayers, knapsack type, 3 gallon	each	7,180	550
Sprayers, pump type, semiautomatic	each	900	500
Sprayers, hand type, 2 quart	each	4,574	0
10 percent DDT dust (from American DDT concentrate)	pound	160,000	280,000
10 percent DDT dust (from Japanese DDT concentrate)	pound	139,444	104,610
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	gallon	40,000	106,673

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
DDT concentrate (Japanese production)	kilogram	-	11,945

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

32. The 1947 harvest of pyrethrum flowers yielded 275 tons, half the 1946 crop.

33. Production of X-ray and electrotherapy machines in September increased eight percent over August figures. Of the 287 new machines produced, 61 were ultrashortwave, three ultraviolet ray and two infrared therapy apparatus and 221 X-ray apparatus.

34. Fifty-six luminous and 222 intensifying screens were manufactured in September, an increase of 27 and 22 screens respectively over August production.

35. X-ray film production dropped from the August figure of 33,783 square meters to 26,222 square meters in September, due mainly to shortages of acetone and amyl and butyl acetate.

X-RAY FILM PRODUCTION
(dozens)

<u>Size (inches)</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
4 3/4 x 6 1/2	3,850	152
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	614	452
8 x 10	6,306	812
10 x 12	26,298	14,489
11 x 14	-	1,608
14 x 17	-	1,644
Dental	836	50
35 millimeter (rolls)	46,602	67,094

SOURCE: Photo Sensitized Materials Association.

36. Production of gauze and bandage from stocks of American raw cotton totaled 63,425 and 40,117 pounds respectively in September, a decrease from the previous month's production of approximately 41 percent due to shortage of electric power.

37. Absorbent cotton production fell to 301,917 pounds in September, a decrease of 250,571 pounds from August output.

Distribution

38. X-ray and electrotherapy apparatus distributed in September numbered 307, a 32-percent increase over August distribution.

X-RAY AND ELECTROTHERAPY APPARATUS DISTRIBUTION

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
X-ray	179	239
Ultrashortwave	50	63
Ultraviolet ray	2	3
Infrared ray	2	2

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

Luminous and intensifying screens distributed numbered 56 and 252, an increase of 27 and 82 respectively over the previous month.

39. Sanitary materials distributed in September were valued at ¥ 10,978,602.49, a decrease of ¥ 1,335,522 from August.

40. Sales of Japanese Army and Navy medicines in September totaled ¥ 14,502,838, an increase of ¥ 8,448,459 over August sales.

41. Controlled medicines sold in September totaled ¥ 83,494,892, decreasing ¥ 26,343,093 from the previous month.

42. Surgical instruments and appliances sold brought ¥ 14,290,253, a 34-percent increase over the ¥ 10,656,197 total in August.

43. Distribution of most sizes of X-ray film declined in September.

X-RAY FILM DISTRIBUTION
(dozens)

<u>Size (inches)</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
10 x 12	24,948	24,192
8 x 10	7,164	2,886
6½ x 8½	314	952
4 3/4 x 6½	1,342	414
5 x 7	80	1,312
Dental	740	240
120 (6 cm x 6 cm)	-	8,116
35 millimeter (cans) a/	93,148	12,754

a/ Can contains three rolls, 50 exposures each.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

44. Drugs distributed in September were: mapharsen 4,413.6 grams, bismuth subsalicylate 887,404.8 cubic centimeters, sulfathiazole 5,151,360 tablets and penicillin 1,520,056,000 oxford units. All figures represent gains over the previous month's distribution.

NARCOTICS

45. Narcotics inspections number approximately 3,500 a month. This rate permits records of each registrant to be inspected at least once every two years.

46. Two pharmaceutical affairs officials were arrested for illegal possession of drugs. Supplementary instructions on conditions governing holding of narcotics by government officials were sent to all responsible persons and in addition the Ministry of Justice instructed local procurators to demand maximum penalties for any narcotics official guilty of malfeasance.

47. There are 86,711 persons registered to handle narcotics in Japan.

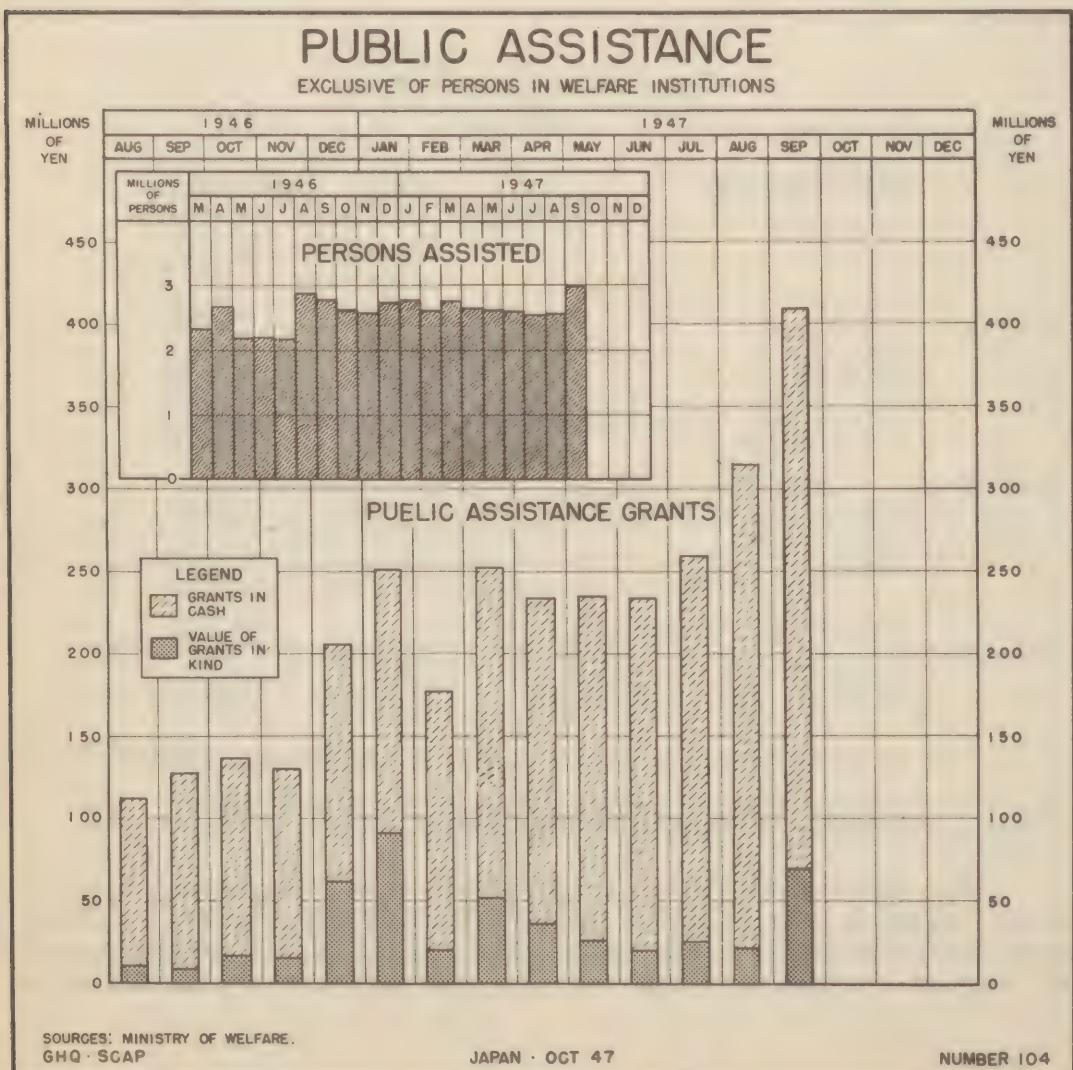
48. Of 151 arrests for narcotics violations in August, 72 were registered persons while 79 were unregistered persons.

Narcotics thefts numbered 35.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Relief

49. Welfare payments in September totaled ¥ 339,282,546 compared with ¥ 293,439,251 (revised) for August. Assistance in kind increased from ¥ 22,127,937 in August to ¥ 70,371,751 in September. Persons receiving assistance during the month numbered 3,210,865 of whom 223,742 were in institutions.



50. Four LARA shipments totaling 90.91 tons were received in October. Items included 46.42 tons of clothing, 43.99 tons of food and one-quarter ton each of medicines and of miscellaneous items including soap.

Social Work

51. On 6 October 36 men and three women were graduated from the first class of the Japan Social Work School in Tokyo. The School, established a year ago, is sponsored jointly by the Ministry of Welfare and the Japan Social Work Association.

52. Five national social work agencies sponsored a National Social Work Assembly attended by 2,200 delegates 1-3 October in Tokyo.

The conference observed the first anniversary of the Daily Life Security Law and developed plans for a Community Chest Drive.

A national council was formed to consider problems of training inmates of prisons and reformatories.

Local branches of this council, prefectural in scope, will act in advisory capacity to heads of institutions.

Such advisory councils are now functioning at Kawagoe Boys' Reformatory, Saitama, and Hagiwara Boys' Training School, Tokyo-to.

Japanese Red Cross

53. The Red Cross launched its annual membership fund campaign on 15 October. Two thirds of the ¥ 300,000,000 goal is earmarked for an expanded disaster program.

This is the first time that the Red Cross has conducted a fund-raising campaign on an annual membership basis.

National Disaster Law

54. The National Disaster Law passed by the Diet on 2 October went into effect on 20 October. By its terms the Japanese Government accepts full responsibility for the alleviation of suffering caused by disaster.

It provides for a National Disaster Board composed of all Cabinet ministers, the president of the Red Cross and prominent citizens with the Prime Minister and Minister of Welfare holding the posts of president and vice-president respectively.

The Board will act as a planning and facilitating agency, establishing prefectural supply channels.

Actual operations will be conducted by a working committee on the national level, prefectural committees and operating teams on the local levels. The latter will consist of police, fire, health, welfare, economic and engineering sections.

In time of disaster the Japanese Red Cross Society will be recognized as a quasi-governmental agency coordinating services of private organizations and furnishing medical teams.

SOCIAL SECURITY

55. More than 6,000,000 workers have health insurance coverage. Of these 1,921,000 are government employees, provided for by various government mutual aid societies; 4,000,000 industrial workers are covered by the Health Insurance Law and the rest are government workers covered by the Pension System.

56. Health insurance societies covering industrial concerns employing over 500 persons increased from 618 in July 1946 to 673 in September 1947.

REPATRIATION

57. From 3 to 30 October 47,659 Japanese were repatriated of whom 27,622 returned from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, 8,972 from Southeast Asia, 8,902 from Manchuria, 1,980 from China, 75 from the Ryukyus, 47 from South Korea, 28 from the Philippines, 23 from Pacific Ocean areas and 10 from Australia.

During the same period 2,348 repatriates left Japan for the Ryukyus and South Korea.

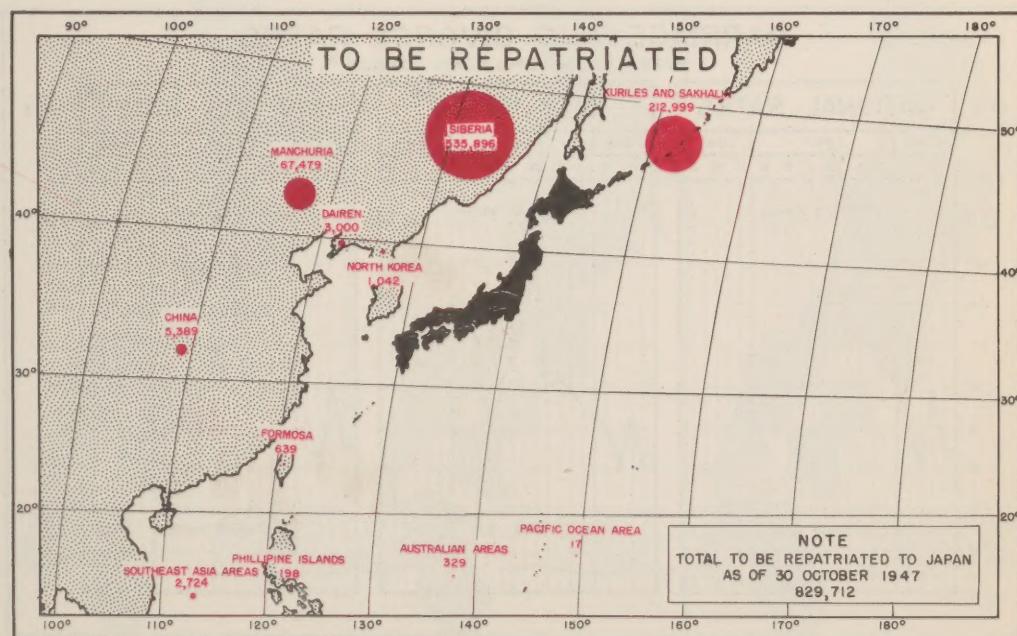
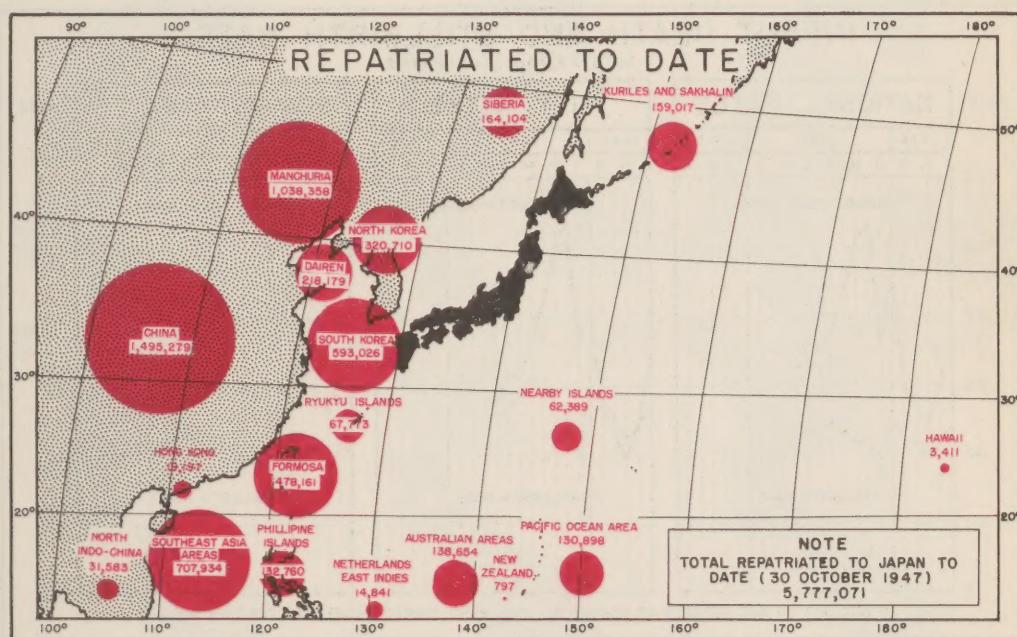
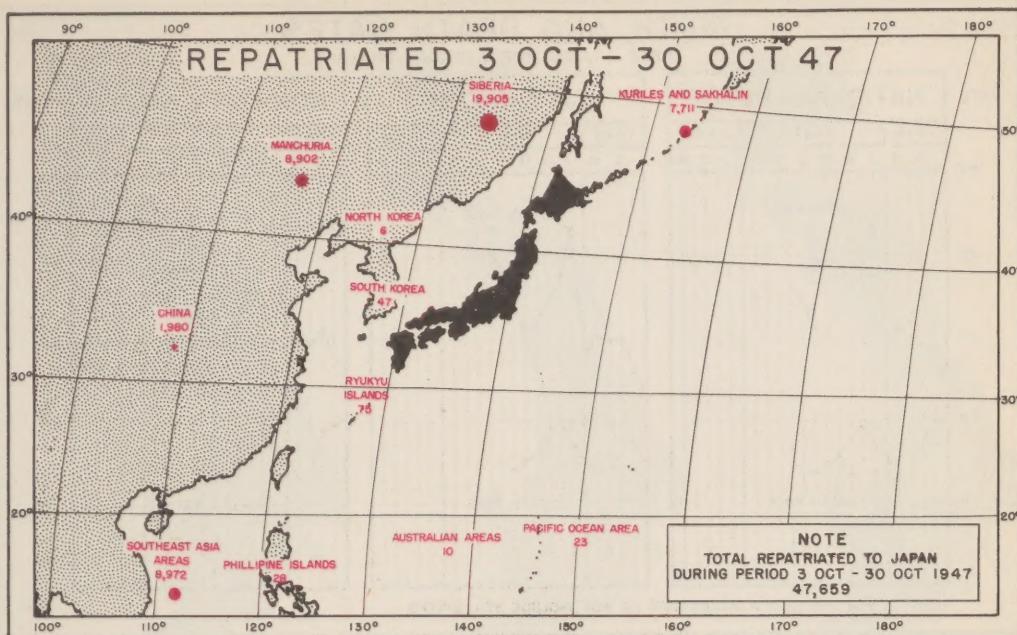
VITAL STATISTICS

58. The Bureau of Public Health, Ministry of Welfare, reported the following vital statistics for August: births 240,709, deaths 96,238, stillbirths 10,742, marriages 63,594 and divorces 6,668. Note the charts on pages 280 and 281.

59. The death rate continued to decline. The August rate of 14.5 per 100,000 population was 24 percent lower than the August 1946 rate and 21 percent lower than the median August rate from 1935 to 1941.

REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

STATUS AS OF 30 OCTOBER 1947



NOTE: AREAS OF RED CIRCLES ARE PROPORTIONAL TO INDICATED NUMBERS OF REPATRIATES.

SOURCE: SCAP,
GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - OCT 47

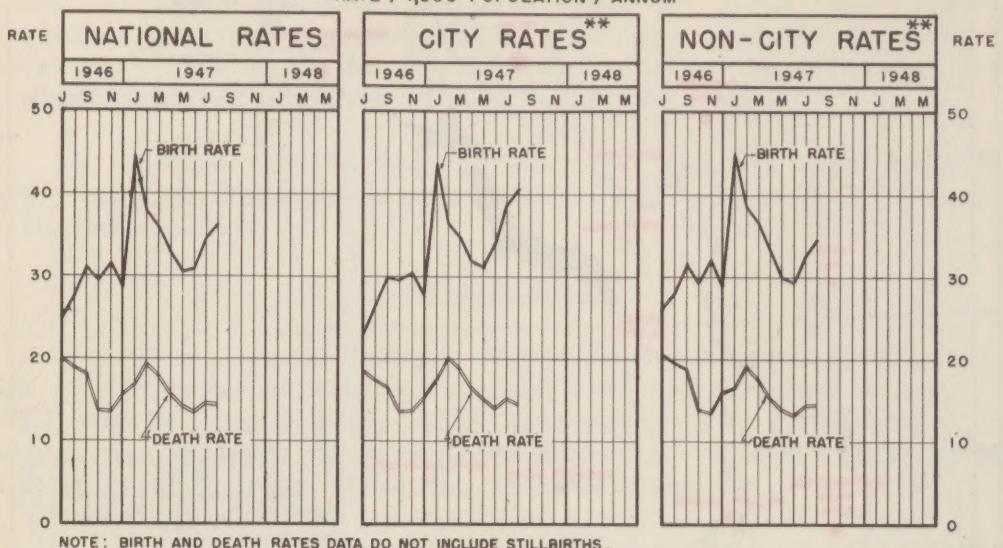
NUMBER 105

VITAL STATISTICS

MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946

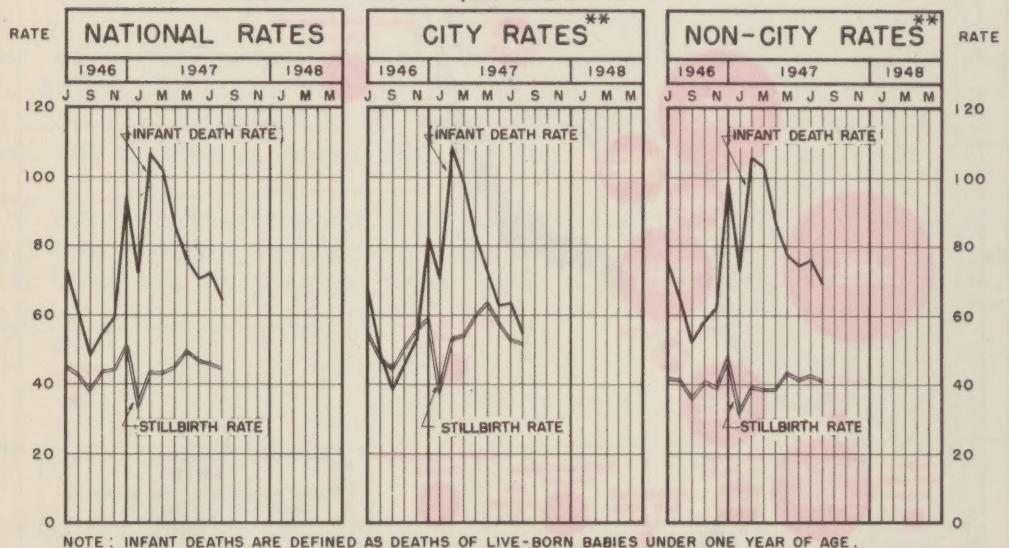
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

RATE / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM *



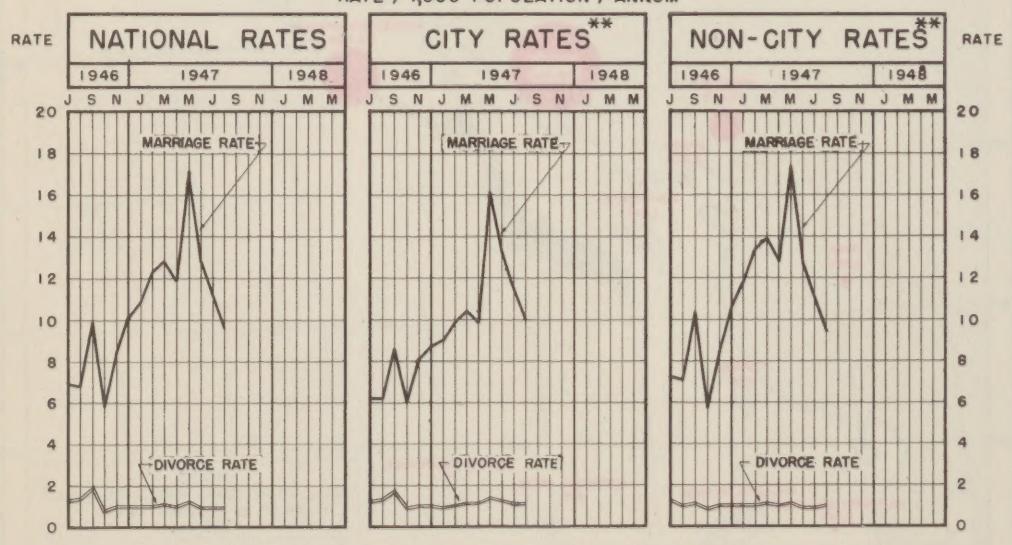
INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES

RATE / 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES

RATE / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM *



* BASED ON 1 JULY 1946 AND 1 JULY 1947 POPULATION.
** CITIES (SHI) ARE POLITICAL UNITS DEFINED UNDER JAPANESE LAW AND IN GENERAL INCLUDE ALL CITIES AND TOWNS OF MORE THAN 30,000 POPULATION.

SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

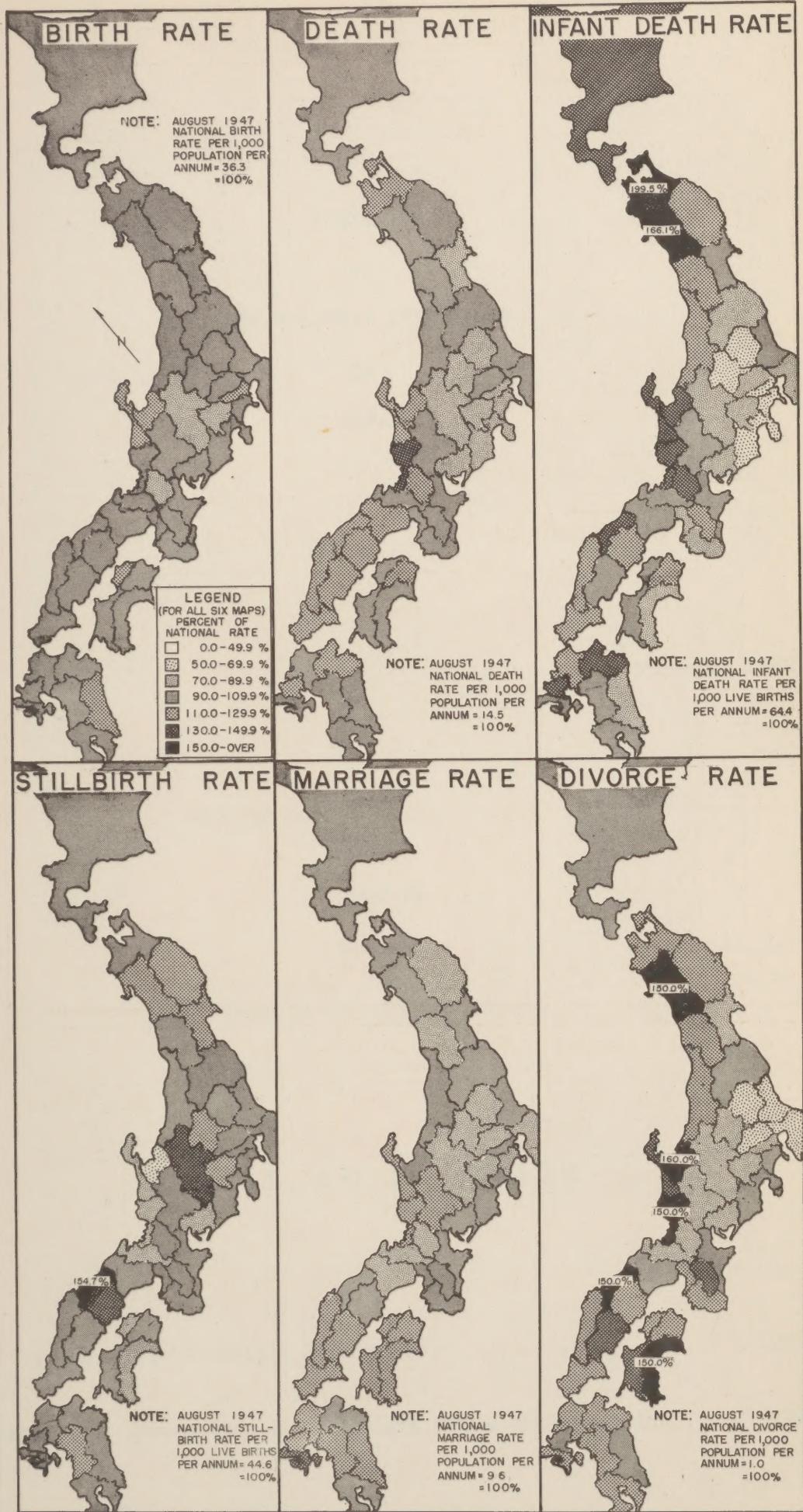
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PREFECTURAL VITAL STATISTICS

AUGUST 1947



NOTE: BIRTH, DEATH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES ARE PER ANNUM RATES PER 1,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION AS OF 1 JULY 1947. INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS IN THE SAME MONTH.

SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
 GHQ-SCAP

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CONSTITUTO CON ALLEGATO